NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT BROWN.

We have been favored by an officer of the army with the subjoined communication, narrating particular acts of gallantry and other interesting incidents which occurred during the bombardment of beattern of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Lieut. Reynolds, in the bastion of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Lieut. Reynolds, in the bastion of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Captain Miles; and the other of the other of the other of the captain Hawkins; one, portunity offered to de execution. At 45 o'clock a white flag was sent out with ten men to perform this service—private to de execution. At 45 o'clock a white flag was sent out with ten men to perform this service—private to de execution. At 45 o'clock a white flag was sent out with ten men to perform this service—private to de execution. At 45 o'clock a white flag was sent out with ten men to perform this service—private to de execution. At 45 o'clock a white flag was sent out with ten men to perform this service—private to de execution. At 45 o'clock a white flag was sent out with ten men to perform this service—private to de execution. At 45 o'clock a white flag was sent out with ten men to perform this service—private to de execution. At 45 o'clock a white flag was shown at the old buildings in rear, and, well knowing its purport, every man took advantage of this opportunity to put field accompanied this party and the oth Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande. The brilliant of Lieut Johnson, in the bastion commanded by Captain Lee. were drawn, fresh ones put in, and all were delighted at the apbravery and gallant achievements which distinguish- In this condition we were surrounded, and without the means proaching crisis, which was then supposed to be near at hand. was sent out to cut away bushes and obstacles on the ground ed the battles of the 8th and 9th of May command the warmest admiration; but, assailed on all sides by a vigorous, incessant, and long-continued attack. as Fort Brown was, there is no event in our military annals in which, it appears to us, a higher degree of military skill and resource, courage and endurance, under the most trying circumstances, were displayed, than in the brave and successful defence of that post. In all of these conflicts-those in the field, under Gen. TAYLOR, as well as that of the fort—the high spirit and training of West Point, it an example to their men, even in throwing dirt on the para excessively hot, and, laboring continually, the men were almost bardment and cannonading were at this time heavier than we should be remembered, were every where conspicuous; and, if any thing were needed to sustain the friends of that noble institution against the demagogue-clamors which have assailed it, they might point with pride to these actions on the Rio Grande which have shed so much lustre on our arms.

The various letters which have been written on the subject of the bombardment of Fort Brown seem to have been gotten up on the spur of the moment-written during the high excitement which prevailed amongst us, without regard to justice to officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, and to the Left us at four o'clock, but returned at daybreak, having found importance of such an event in our military history.

Having occupied a position to judge of the comb tion of the garrison, and of observing all the various incidents of the bombardment, I take pleasure in furnishing a correct account of it, as I am not only anxious to do justice to all concerned, but am anxious that events which must bear an important place in our military history should be fully and correctly detailed to the public. And if I succeed in rescuing from oblivion any of those events which redound so much to the credit and honor of our regular army, I shall feel that I have at least contributed my mite towards re-establishing its worth in the estimation of those of our people who, from longcontinued peace, had almost forgotten it.

On the 26th of April, the day after the attack and capture of Thornton's squadron of 2d dragoons, we were first possessed of certain information that the enemy had crossed the Riceither of which rendered the completion of Fort Brown of immediate necessity, in order that it might be held by a small tions not less boldly conceived than successfully accomplished, and to which history shows no parallel. From this time to on the work, Jaboring hard by day, whilst at night they were kept constantly on the alert in expectation of an attack.

On the 1st of May the Commanding General ordered th movement of his army, designating as the garrison of Fort Brown the seventh regiment of infantry, Captain Lowd's company of the second artillery, and Lieut. Bragg's battery of light artillery, composed of two six-pounders and two twelvepounder howitzers. The army moved at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 1st, and the garrison of Fort Brown marched in-two companies of the seventh infantry being assigned to every bas tion except the one occupied by Capt. Lowd's company, which manned the eighteen-pounder battery of four guns, bearing on the town of Matamoros and the Mexican batteries. When the army marched it was confidently expected that the fort would not be attacked, but that Gen. Taylor would certainly have a fight, either in going or returning from Point Isabel. The fort was now far from being finished, or in a drawbridge and interior defences not yet commenced. Our expended on the work before it could be regarded in a proper state of defence, and that not a moment ought to be lost in its

arms, and saw every man at the post he was to occupy in and at this time, when all the virtues of the American soldier case of an attack, directing that every man should be instruct- were called into action, every man was weighed in the balance, warning. During the day muskets were placed in the hands brought us no respite but from the fire of the enemy's cannon, of every man capable of bearing arms, and our force numbered five hundred and sixty men and forty officers thirty-two found necessary to be placed on the counterscarp at the saon the sick report, seventy-seven being of the number of inefficient men left from other regiments, and the remainder of the parapet.

gallant Brown at his post, and, whilst giving an order to his our men well attested. We well knew at this time that the This was done by Corporal Manson and private Ballard, who staff officer to have the seventh infantry turned out to work enemy had a masked battery in the chaparral north of east volunteered to perform the service; and, as soon as they more than twenty libraries in Paris open to the picions are affoat that the deceptive arts of 1844 folding room of the Capitol of the United States, at the exon the defences, his attention was attracted to the first shot from the fort and across the river, from which much was to be were observed, drew the fire of the enemy with round shot fired by the enemy. With a smile of joy he turned to his dreaded; and, not knowing how soon it would open on us, and shells. The firing was continued during the day at interstaff officer and said: "Sir, we have other work to do to-preparation had to be made for its reception. This morning our vals. The flag-staff, being some distance outside of the fort, by the accommodations furnished to readers of who deceived the people of that State in 1844, are day; order the batteries manned; go to the right and see that eighteen-pounder threw some shot so directly into their emevery man is at his post, I will go to the left." Lowd's hattery needed no order; it was already manned, and each piece
that at the next session of Congress Secretary Walarts afforded to the people of Paris are also workeft; the compliment was directly returned by them; one of directed by an officer, Capt. Mansfield, our engineer, having the six's striking the trunnion cap of our eighteen-pounder, party under Lieut. Hanson; and, in erecting the staff, Quarthy all commendation. It is calculated that not ties upon coal and iron, in regard to which the peovolunteered to aim the fourth piece. At this time it was observed but did it no harm; and, being already loaded, it returned a termaster Sergeant Henry, necessarily exposed, performed his less than 50,000 of the lower orders of Paris enthat the flag had been overlooked and not yet raised, when shot directly into the embrasure from which it had just receiv-Lieut. Van Dorn volunteered to raise it; which was done un- ed one. At ten o'clock to-day we were deprived of the servi- us from the chaparral ridge immediately west of Fort Brown, promenade of the magnificent collection of Ver- Besides, if the Locofoco members of Congress der the fire of the enemy, which was drawn upon him. The ces of our gallant commander. His leg was shattered above from which shells were thrown with astonishing accuracy— sailles, or of the museum of the Louvre. Those appointed no committee, they doubtless failed to

ed country and for the protection of his family, but who brave- brightest ornaments. rather warm work for them at the mortars. At this time Ser- force of the enemy now increasing around us, occupying the off. This morning the captain commanding determined to After silencing La Fortine Redonda, our batteries continued most probable points of attack. This gun was hardly in po- labor and exposure to the fire from the enemy's batteries, a deliberate fire on the other batteries and the town that the sitten before it was found necessary to fire one or two rounds which was immediately directed upon their batteries, of canister at the sharp-shooters of the enemy, who endeaded defining and constituting the Supreme Court, as follows:

were drawn, fresh ones put in, and all were delighted at the approaching crisis, which was then supposed to be near at hand.

of preventing our enemy from placing his batteries almost wherever he pleased, and using against us his immense supply of ammunition to every advantage. The conduct of the officers and men of Captain Lowd's and Lieut. Bragg's companies during the cannonness with their lates. of ammunition to every advantage. The conduct of the officers and men of Captain Lowd's and Lieut. Bragg's companies during the cannon ade with their batteries deserves high and pick after it had exploded. Officers were seen showing nity of meeting the enemy hand to hand. The day had been at their batteries seemed now to be redoubled, and the bomhere of the enemy (not being able even to hear the then delightful sound of our own guns) and from constant watching, they were in the highest spirits, only regretting our inability to return the enemy's fire. Captain Walker, sent from Captain May's command, came into the fort at three o'clock A. teries opened on us, and their shells were thrown with great successive days without rest, and performing constant labor

Grande in considerable force, and it was evident that he had ker left us to return, much fear being entertained for his safe- vals at the pleasure of the enemy, taking time to procure the in view one of two objects, either to advance on Point Isabel ty, although he was not only confident himself of his safety, ammunition from town and to cool their guns. We lost sevto cut off our supplies, or to attack Gen. Taylor in position : but expressed his determination to kill or capture one of the eral horses to day, and one of the wheels of a caisson of Bragg's enemy's pickets on his seturn. At nine o'clock to-night, when battery was disabled. Our bomb-proofs were now pretty far we were all seeking a little repose from our labors, a random force, whilst the remainder of the army was free to move fire of musketry was heard about three or four hundred yards engaged in making sand-bags, and the relieving parties for against the enemy, leaving the United States flag still planted off in our rear, and extending some distance up the river, the labor. Again, at 2 o'clock P. M., we were annoyed by the and protected on the left bank of the Rio Grande. The im- object being either to annoy us, or, by imitation of a fight, to fire of escopettes, from the bank of the river and ravine, so dis pertance of this was well conceived by the Commanding Ge- draw out a small party. This fire was extremely annoying tant, however, as to be harmless. This cowardly action on neral, and its execution was but a portion of a plan of opera- to us, as the balls, although spent, fell all around us, being the part of the enemy served but to incense our men, and mathe 1st of May the forces were kept more constantly engaged which, being elevated, throw the balls a considerable distance :

On the morning of the 5th the enemy commenced the fire from his batteries at the usual hour, which we now expected and was once or twice driven very precipitately from his post a great deal more regularly than our breakfast. Our labor tion by pointing his rifle at him. The bombardment was conthe whole day, and until long after dark, on the unfinished ly; and Lieut. Hanson, having accomplished very gallantly curtain and gateway, whilst the artillery companies were not the object for which he was sent out, returned, bringing us less usefully employed in placing their batteries in a condition important information. To-day every man was kept hard at gallant commander was on the alert, and, fully impressed with at their guns, and the 7th infantry in constructing bomb-proof and of this even we were by no means certain. - were

officers and three hundred and forty-one rank and file seventh lients. Barriers had to be removed, and this must be done ninety-two rank and file of a detachment of inefficient men | brushes and other obstacles. This work continued until one left from other regiments. Of this number, ninety-five were A. M., when rest was found necessary for the men, and they attack us.

four mortars, the rest six and eight-pounder guns, throwing houses and bushes in our rear, firing escopeties, which annoy- was passed quietly. copper shot and shells. Bragg's battery was now playing up- ed us so much that it was found necessary to order Johnson and on them well; and in thirty minutes after our first fire "La Bragg to give them a few rounds of grape and canister shot again—the mortar on this side of the river having been re- a vote of 64 to 42. The section reads as follows: Fortine Redonda" was abandoned, the eight-pounder being from the six-pounders. The escopettes were generally aimed moved-to a position between Fort Paredes and the chaparral Fortine Redonda was ananomed, the eight-pounder being from the six-pounders. The escopeties were generally anneal dismounted, and the shells from Bragg's battery having made it at the sentinels and gunners on the look-out. Observing the ridge west of us, which fired accurately though much further judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the state for eight years, and four selected from that class of jusgeant Weigart, of B company 7th infantry, was killed by a temporary entrenchments left by the army, it was thought that have the flag raised on the staff on the outside of the fort, round shot. The enemy's fire was now continued from the an assault might shortly be expected, and one of the eighteen- and, the halliards being unrigged, the topmast had to be lowbatteries between La Fortine Redonds and the lower fort, pounders, under the direction of Lieut. Lansing, was trans- ered to replace them. Lieut. Hanson, with Quartermaster (called by the Mexicans La Fortine de la Flecha,) from La ferred from the southwest bastion (Capt. Lowd's) to the north- Sergeant Henry, and privates Collins and Howard, were sent Fortine de la Flecha, and the morter battery in its vicinity. eastern bastion, (Maj. Seawell's,) which here protected the out to perform this duty. It could not be done without great a deliberate fire on the other batteries and the town until ten sition before it was found necessary to fire one or two rounds which was immediately directed upon them—notwithstanding. the embrasures of which were well torn to pieces. We were vored to conceal themselves in the chaparral bushes, near the and stood on the cross-trees at least twenty minutes, during

using our ammunition as sparingly as possible, the fort having pounders drove the sharp-shooters off. Large parties of been left with only one hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition (canister, grape, and round shot) for each eighteen-around us. The cannonade and bombardment was continued, allowing us now and then a respite of some 15 or 20 minutes.

Bragg was now ordered to place his guns in barbette in the Bragg, Thomas, Johnson, and Lansing were ordered to fire a several bastions for defence; one, under his own direction, charge of canister or grape at the enemy, whenever an opplaced in the bastion commanded by Captain Hawkins; one, portunity offered to do execution. At 41 o'clock a white flag was sent out with ten men to perform this service-private commendation, as they attracted the admiration of the whole appropriate reply unanimously agreed upon, and sent off in excitement in our command, as we could distinctly perceive forthcoming developments were somewhat allayed command by the skilful management of their guns. From the allotted time. It was now understood by all of our men the advance of our artillery and musketry. Our operations, seven o'clock on the 1st the seventh infantry was kept constantly that the crisis was rapidly approaching, and every man took however, still went on. This afternoon Lieut. McLaws was at work on the defences, though the enemy's shells fell and the favorable opportunity of the cessation of firing to put his sent out with a party to cut away the chaparral bushes, draw- of "THE PARTY" only was thought to be endangerexploded in all directions around them, every man lying down when a shell fell near, and immediately resuming the spade and seemed glad that they were at length to have an opportapet. The enemy's fire recommenced in a very short time, constantly exposed in the burning sun. The night came and was kept up at intervals until twelve o'clock at night; found us prepared for any emergency; preparations had been after we had heard of the total rout of the enemy at Resaca conduction of the enemy and when the man of the 7th infantry could no longer work made to hold one part of the fort if driven from the other, and de la Palma. At 51 o'clock we saw the Mexican cavalry from fatigue, they were ordered to stand to their arms at the even to barricade a bastion if so tightly pressed; all the means and infantry in precipitate retreat to the river, but entirely out parapet and kept on the alert all night. Notwithstanding the of barricading (wagon bodies, axles, and wheels) were collect- of the range of the six-pound gums, notwithstanding some excessive fatigue of our men, from constant labor under the ed at those points where it was thought necessary, and every few shots were fired from a six and eighteen-pounder. The fire of the enemy (not being able even to hear the then de- preparation was made to hold out to the last extremity. The latter had scarcely fired once before we perceived the danger

possible, but comparatively little, owing to the fatigue of the very short time from another direction, as the enemy comnon, when they were permitted to get what rest they could, manded far more preferable positions for batteries than they with arms in hand, at the parapet. This evening Capt. Wal- had yet selected. The bombardment was continued at interadvanced, and served to protect our men from the sun whilst thrown from a gun called by the Mexicans "escopettes," (a ny of them applied to be permitted to pick them off with rifles short gun, carrying a ball nearly as large as a grape shot,) and in case they showed themselves. It was about this time a Mexican officer was observed frequently to take a position in this fire continued about an hour, but served to keep us on the a tall tree, on the other side of the river, to examine into the effect and range of their shells; from his position he could observe the manœuvres of the piece directed by Bragg in person, commenced again; and to-day the 7th infantry was employed | tinued without intermission until sunset, and more than twoin constructing bomb-proof shelters, which had become of the thirds of the shells took effect in the fort. All the instruments most urgent necessity from the great precision with which the of the 7th infantry band were lost to-day by the explosion of a enemy threw shells. This morning our commander deter- bombshell; and Private Moody, of H company, 7th infantry, mined to try some shells from one of the twelve-pounder how- lost his arm. It was now considered necessary to remove the itzers on the mortar battery; but, being beyond the effective traverse thrown up by Gen. Worth's command before the fort range, nothing was done to prevent the enemy's fire from be- was commenced, and about nine o'clock Capt. Miles, in ing continued; however, we were even glad to hear the sound command, with Lieuts. Van Dorn and Clitz, with eighty of our own guns, and the exhibarating efficts of it on our men, men, were sent out to level it, with orders to use the utmost was very perceptible. Immediately after our fire ceased the enemy became quite bold in our rear, presuming, from the precision of their mortar firing and the perfect silence in the fort, complished with astonishing rapidity, and it must have astonproper state of defence-one curtain entirely unfinished, the that great execution had been done. Reconnoitering parties ished the enemy the next morning to find that it had been males over females. of infantry and cavalry were seen all around us, some small done without their notice. This party was covered by a departies approaching within two or three hundred yards of the tachment of light infantry, commanded by Lieut. Peter, statistics of the press in Paris. Journalism is car- of the organization of such a committee, though it fort. Lieut. Hanson, 7th infantry, with six dragoons, was sent out to look at them, who found the enemy in force and throwing his party up and down the river. The guard was ompletion.

Immediately after reveille on the 2d of May, the seventh infantry devolved

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The present Secretae pirket-guard duty, at this time the most dangerous and arduous duty to be performed. On this duty Sergeant read. The annual subscription to the principal Department, remained in Washington several to preserve the lives of our mariners, and on the shores of our Wragg, Corporal Manson, privates Ballard and Melton dis- daily papers is only 40 francs, about \$7. There months for the express purpose of franking election- inland seas? To be sure, the one is fresh and the other is tinguished themselves by their daring bravery in approaching for offensive and defensive operations. At tattoo at night our work—the artillery in erecting traverses to protect themselves the enemy's lines. Corporal Manson and privates Ballard and Lecture" established in Paris, in which all the however, that if there be a similar Whig committee Melton were always volunteers when there was dangerous journals of Paris, all the periodicals of the day, the now in existence, they will not resort to the decepthe importance of his trust, ordered his command under shelters, filling and making sand-bags; no man was idle; service for a picket, and other works tive course of preparing one set of documents for gallantly. About 114 to-night Sergeant Wragg, by the fire of one of the enemy's pickets, received a ball in his cap without these is about 3 cents per day. The number of that they will not send a paper to the South, for exed to be ready to repair to his place at the parapet at a moment's and results have proven that none were found wanting. Night injury to himself, and retreated with his picket, having returned the fire. A short time afterwards a body of the enemy advanced to within about three hundred yards of the fort, and commenced firing their esconettes at random sometimes in volleys, each volley preceded by several blasts on bugles infantry ; three officers and forty-two rank and file of Capt. at night as quietly as possible. Captains Hawkins and Lee The exact purport of this we could not understand, though it Lowd's company ; four officers and fifty-one rank and file of were sent out with their companies, covered by a party of kept us on the alert all night, with little or no rest to officers Lieut. Bragg's company, six dragoons, and one officer and skirmishers, commanded by Lieut. Humber, to clear away and men. This firing was continued until near daylight, the time when we expected the enemy's columns to advance to

On the 8th instant, at daylight .- This morning there w no evidence of the advance of the enemy, and at 51 A.M. the five hundred and sixty were citizens and sutlers, twenty- May 6th.—At the usual hour this morning the enemy's the batteries opened on us again from La Fortine de la Flecha, five in number. This was the strength of our force during fire opened on us from La Fortine de la Flecha, the mortar La Fortine Redonda, and the battery in our rear with shells, the whole of the bombardment, and it has been truly said batteries in its vicinity, and the one yesterday established on and the bombardment was continued without cessation during that "we were surrounded by as many thousands as we had this side of the river. The enemy had now a cross fire on us, the morning. During the heavy bombardment, at the stigand it was warmly kept up. No exertion had been spared to gestion of Capt. Mansfield, a picket was sent out to burn the Reveille on the memorable morning of the 3d found the lessen our danger from it, as the almost exhausted energies of old house near the traverse thrown down the night before. work commenced, and, notwithstanding the fear entertained the knee by a falling shell. I was near him when he fell, live out of seven successive shells bursting in the bastion who, in London, it is to be feared would be found do so because they were aware that there is already that the axies of the old 18-pounders would not stand it, it was and never shall I forget his brave and manly bearing under commanded by Capt. Lee, and in which Johnson had his at the gin-shop, are here found familiarizing their an organized association in Washington, which the circumstances, when, being borne to the hospital, he turn-The enemy's fire was opened on us from the nearest fort, ed to some of his men who had collected around him and said, coming to us in sounds that could not be mistaken, and lasted painters, or wandering among the antiquities of Rives, from their enormous share of the called by us the "Sand-bag Battery," by the Mexicans "La "Go to your work, men. I am but one among you." He until 7 o'clock. During this time the bombardment and can-Fortine Redonda." This was composed of one eight-pounder lived until the ninth, when he died of his wound, deeply la-nonading was kept up on us continually, and the excitement crepancy between the startling facts which we have and two mortars, under the command of Captain Passamente, mented by his regiment. He was a brave and gallant officer, in our command cannot be described. A short time before herein first stated and these latter ones, we will not party "in their absence." a Prenchman, who, as he asserts, took up arms for his adoptand will long be remembered by his regiment as one of its sunset a column of infantry was seen advancing on the road attempt to account for. Such results could not be ly declined to follow the fortunes of General Arista when he | Captain Hawkins was now in command, and, fully impress- body of cavalry, which had crossed below, advanced in the statements upon undoubted authority, and must ly declined to follow the fortunes of General Arista when he ingloriously fled from Matamoros. To the skill of Captain Hawkins was now in command, and, fully impress-body of cavalry, which had crossed below, advanced in the statements be true—and we should not notice ingloriously fled from Matamoros. To the skill of Captain ed with the importance of his position, he was active and en-Passamente as an artillerist we can all bear witness, as a con- ergetic in the exercise of his command, and was ably sustain- now well knew that the attention of the main body of the solve the difficulty, and to reconcile the contradiction. stant and well-directed fire was kept up from his battery until ed by all his officers. The cannonade and bombardment was army was diverted from us; and several officers expressed to his eight-pounder was dismounted by us. The enemy's fire now kept up irregularly, and during the intervals of cessation me a desire to volunteer to storm the batteries, had it been was commenced and continued with nine pieces of artillery- small parties advanced, under cover of the ravine and old deemed expedient by the captain commanding. The night

9th instant.—This morning the batteries opened on

of the children born in the capital of France are illegitimate. The births in 1844 were:

Legitimate children	
Total number of births31,956	
Of the illegitimates, there were—	
Born in private houses	
Total	
The total number of deaths in Paris in 18	12

s follows:
private houses
the hospital
the military hospitals
prisons185
rought to the Morgue
xecuted
Total27,360
us it appears that forty per cent, of the to

By the statistical returns it is shown that for the pulation to the number of births is 33.4 to 1, which the people! We had supposed that it was an eve gives the mean duration of life for that period to be ry day practice; and certain it is we have seen and thirty-three years. Before the revolution the ave- heard of a vast number of such pamphlets in circurage duration of life was only 27% years; the pre- lation in all this region, under the franks of Locosent average is an increase of 19 per cent, on the foco members, and which were doubtless "envellength of life since the revolution.

are more than 300 reading-rooms or "Cabinets de eering papers throughout the Union. We hope, salt; but it will take more of a casuist than even a constitu journals in Paris is about forty, of which nearly ample, as Secretary Walker did, denouncing the half are published daily, and dedicated to politics Black Tariff of 1842, while Mr. Bidlack sent the half are published daily, and dedicated to politics Black Tariff of 1842, while Mr. Bidlack sent the ish." The Government expended some \$70,000 in dredging and general intelligence. The lecture-rooms, in same document to Pennsylvania with that denunmany of which discourses are delivered gratuit- ciation of the tariff of 1842 carefully expunged! the lectures on astronomy, by the celebrated Arago, but let them be honest documents-not Locofoco and those on mechanical philosophy, by the Baron "Roorbacks!" CHARLES DUPIN, are the most celebrated, and are Nor is it very extraordinary that Mr. Ramsey,

sixteen upwards. barriers of Paris permanently open, most of them Presidential campaign of 1844, among which that every night, including Sunday. Several of these above adverted to was not the least paltry and conare directly supported by the State, and are, of temptible-especially when we regard the elevated course, in some degree subject to Government con- positions of the men engaged in it. The necessity trol. The police regulations in these theatres are of circulating among the people of Pennsylvania excellent, and in the audience part of a Paris theanow, on the eve of an election, correct information, tre there is, in fact, nothing to offend the eye or the on a question in which they are specially interestear of the most fastidious moralist. There are ed, is more apparent too when well-founded suspublic daily, without any restriction whatever. The are to be repeated in 1846; when intimations, beto the Palo Alto, having crossed at the upper ferry, and a large anticipated. We have in both instances made our goes on to say :

> An important question was taken in the New York Convention on Wednesday, which resulted ry the next President, if they can, to prostrate the Demo-in the adoption, without amendment, of the second cratic party, and to plant the Federal standard upon the batin the adoption, without amendment, of the second section of the report of the judiciary committee by

"2. There shall be a Court of Appeals, composed of eight tices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve.

Provision shall be made by law for designating one of the number elected as chief judge, and for selecting such justices of the Supreme Court from time to time, and for so classifying those elected that one shall be elected every second year.

The Convention on Thursday, by a vote of 96 to 16, after the rejection and discussion of a large number of amend adopted the section, as reported by the committee of the whole,

"3. There shall be a Supreme Court having general juris compelled to cease our fire, in consequence of the necessity of old dragoon encampment; this firing of the eighteen and six- the time exposed to a constant fire of canister, grape, and diction in law and equity

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG OF AUGUST 18.

SOMETHING PORTENTOUS! Our attention was arrested, on opening the last Washington Union, by an editorial commencing in

these startling words:

by the intimation that the safety of THE COUNTRY was not at stake, but that the continued ascendency of the Whigs in daring to disseminate among the favor of the system of national policy of which they "We are informed that there is a Whig organization

those debatable States whose elections are coming on during the present autumn. We are informed that they have rented the present autumn. We are informed that they have rented a room on Pennsylvania avenue nearly oppposite Jackson M. to bear intelligence from us to the Commanding General.

Left us at four o'clock, but returned at daybreak, having found that he was discovered by the enemy and his return before manded a surrender, the enemy was at least prepared to assail that he was discovered by the enemy and his return before manded a surrender, the enemy was at least prepared to assail.

The conduct of officers and men, sent out on detached particular to the estimate is said to be from 150,000 to 200,000. Alternative of the estimate is said to be from 150,000 to 200,000. daylight impracticable.

On the morning of the 4th, at five o'clock, we were again saluted from the enemy's batteries, and the fire continued at intervals during the day. To-day our labor was continued at intervals during the enemy were seen in our rear, occupying the old houses of the enemy were seen in our rear, occupying the old houses on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Brags, bottom to an and grape, which caused them to disperse. We were now and grape, which caused them to disperse. We were now and grape, which caused them to disperse the principal weapons to be employed. The conduct of officers and men, sent out on detached parties, decided of the constant cannonading from the enemy, described obtained in the cold and they are required to the principal weapons to be employed. The conduct of officers and men, sent out on detached parties, decided of the constant cannonading from the enemy, described of the constant cannonading from the enemy, decided of the constant cannon decided bly actively directed to that point. Pennsylvania is now by actively directed to that point. Pennsylvania is now the great battle ground; and we presume no exertions are to be spared to operate upon her people. The tariff arguments are to be poured in upon her, and, of consequence, she is to be inundated with the speeches of its champions. We understand that Mr. Ramsey, a member of the House of Representation. tatives from Pennsylvania, is now at his post, franking away in high style, and firing his canister shot in all directions." The facts embodied in the foregoing statement

are no doubt somewhat exaggerated by the fears or

vote their time to the dissemination among the peo- would work evil to the country: ple of facts and arguments elucidating the true character and effects of the revenue system overthrown by the Administration, and shadowing forth the anticipated effects of that which, by a most extraordinary concurrence in its adoption of "not a few" who were opposed to it, is soon to go into operation? Is it a " new thing under the sun" for members of Congress to use their franking privilege for ast twenty-seven years the ratio of the whole po- the circulation of documents and speeches among oped by the folders appointed for the House, and nales over females.

Some curious facts are stated with respect to the ferred to, we do not know. We have never heard

sons of both sexes and all ages, from the youth of some anxiety to disabuse the minds of the people There are about twenty-four theatres within the them by the base artifices resorted to during the of that State of the false impressions instilled into

The Union, after giving the foregoing parrative,

the part of the Whigs; an active organization and a strong de-termination to 'repeal' the tariff of 1846; to operate upon all the elections to carry the next Congress, if they can; to car-

We can assure the Union that the Whigs intend to do all that is here charged, except the latter feat, for the accomplishment of which not the slightest effort is necessary ; " the Federal standard" already waving from the aforesaid "battlements." Whigs intend to adhere to the principles upon which. the Government was administered in its earlier and purer days. On "the great question of the age," as the Union so frequently styles the Tariff, they stand upon the same platform with Washington, Jeffereon, Madison, and Monroe. If, while contending
for measures and doctrines sanctioned by the authority of these "fathers of the Republican Church,"
and which have received the approbation, with

searcely an exception, of every prominent name in the Locofoco ranks, including those of Jackson, Buchanan, Van Buren, Calhoun, and Benton, they are to be stigmatized as "Federalists," be it so. They are not to be deterred by the application to them of a perverted epithet, which has lost by the abuse of it much of its former odium, from the advocacy of a policy which, in former times, received

the sanction of the Republican party.

The Whigs of 1846 are contented to disregare the attempt to render them unpopular, by the use of an inapplicable epithet. while they occupy the ground upon which the old Republican party stood; and they may well contest the right of the Modern Progressive Democracy to throw over its shoulders the mantles of men, and to speak in their name, whose principles they have openly repudiated and

WHIG PREDICTIONS FULFILLED

The Auburn Journal justly remarks that all the predictions made by the Whigs in 1844, in regard to the consequences of the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, have been fulfilled Whigs prophesied the annexation of Texas and a consequer with Mexico. Well, Texas was annexed, and we are engaged in a war with Mexico, which this year will cost over a hundred millions of dollars. Whigs prophesied the destruction of the Tariff of 1842. and the substitution of a tariff that would render the National Treasury bankrupt, and bring ruin upon the great interests of the country, for the benefit of Great Britain. The tariff of 1842 has been repealed, and we have a tariff (which, but for the annexation of Texas, we should not have; for the bill would not have passed but for the votes of Texas Senators) that will not yield over eighteen millions of revenue, whilst the Government expenses are a nunner myrrrons; and, as a direct consequence of which, manufacturing establishments of various kinds all over the country, are already ceasing their operations, and thousands of laborers daily discharg ed; thus reducing the wages of labor, and cutting off a market for, and reducing the prices of, the agri-cultural productions of the country. The Whigs, too, prophesied the re-enactment of the Subtreasury This odious measure has just passed Congress We thus have—thanks to the election of James K. Polk—a war with Mexico, a war upon the domes-tic industry, and a war upon the currency of the country; and all because Northern demagogues have ington to ply his franking privilege upon a large scale, and to flood the country with party documents. When an election great interests of the North, for official spons, in is coming on in a particular State, the battery is most probapossession or in expectancy. If such is but the beginning, what is to be the END?—Boston Atlas.

BURNING IN EFFIGY .- We have seen many recent instances of affected horror on the part of the Democratic press at the infamy of burning in effigy, and many disclaimers that such things should charged upon their party. The Washington (N. C.) Whig publishes the following letter, written by the member of Congress from that district, a Demothe fancy of the narrator. But, admitting it to be crat. He recommends that a gentleman who has literally true, what just cause of complaint exists filled the high station of Senator from his native against the Whig party, or against those public spi-rited individuals of that party, who choose to de-not vote for a measure which he honestly believed

WASHINGTON, JULY 25, 1846. Dean Sin: Haywood has this day resigned his seat in the Senate. He was opposed to a repeal of the tariff of 1842, and rather than vote for the tariff bill now before the Senate he preferred to resign. The city is full of rumors deeply af-fecting his integrity. The Democracy of your county ough to meet forthwith and denounce him as a unitor and burn him in effigy. In haste, yours, very respectfully,
HENRY S. CLARKE.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Oswego, (New York,) August 25, 1846. Major TURNBULL, of the United States Army, and Superntendent for the improvement of harbors on the Northern Lakes, I learn has just arrived here; and I regret to say that, instead of bringing on as heretofore an appropriation to complete the breakwater and mole that protects the commerce to this valuable harbor, he has orders from his Department to sell all perishable articles used in their constructionpose, as scows to bring stone, and cranes to raise them.

This is false economy, and at such ports as this, Roches ter, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Chicago, &c. will raise a host tional Virginian to split a hair on a question of this kind. after put their veto on any President who will not protect the current interest are provided; the admission to the Northern and another for the Southern market; lives of the seamen engaged in a trade that is as necessary to the seaboard as their bread, butter, cheese, and provisions

There is a proverb of being " penny wise and pound foolson up to Troy. They were sold the last year, and brought ously, form another great attraction. Of these, Let them frank as many documents as they please, \$5,000 and odd. An attempted sale of cranes and boats, tha will be wanted with the next President, if the present cannot change the lens of his spectacles, will produce little, and much retard the recommencement of work when appropriations are attended by audiences of six or seven hundred persident who has instigated the order to sell off materials on the Northern frontier.

" WHIG ORGANIZATION."

The Union continues to be greatly alarmed at the "despe rate attempts" of the Whigs to enlighten the Locofocos, by sending them some of the able speeches upon important national questions delivered during the late session of Congress. not by Whigs only, but by some of their own party. Will the Union inform us whether some of the Locofoco members pense of the people," to keep them in dorkness [Alexandria Gazette.

TROUBLE IN THE BOSTON-CUSTOM-HOUSE. We learn from the Post, that Messrs George F. Emery, John C. Leach, Leander Warren, Benjamin D. Baxter, William P. Loring, and David Townsend, inspectors in the Boston custom-house, have each received a letter from the Hon. Marcus Morton, Collector at this port, of which the following is a copy: Collector's Office, Boston, August 27, 1846.

SIR: Another person having, by the authority of the cretary of the Treasury, been appointed to perform the duties of your office, your services will not be required after the 31st Respectfully, your obedient servant, MARCUS MORTON, Collector.

George F. EMERY, Esq., Inspector of the Customs, Boston.

"These removals, says the Post, "have excited much atonishment, as the persons removed were considered as among the best officers connected with the custom-house here, are true Democrats, and firm supporters of the present Adminis-

an excitement in the Democratic ranks. The officers removed, however, belong to the clique which is known to be hostile to the Collector, and we presume he has acted on the sound Democratic principle, introduced by General Jackson, of dismissing men from office because they are politically or otherwise obroxious to him, and without deeming it necessary to wise obroxious to him, and without deeming it necessary to assign any reason for so doing. Democracy, as practiced by the dominant party in the Government, is a two-edged sword, and the people are about to learn that it will cut both ways,

On the last trip of the Empire from Buffalo to the Upper On the last trip of the Empire from Buffalo to the Upper lakes, a German passenger discovered that his chest had been broken open, and a purse containing \$500 in gold taken out. Capt. Hows being informed of the circumstance forthwith instituted a search, which continued for two hours, without success. Meanwhile several of the passengers, sympathising with the German, started a subscription, which was responded to in such a liberal manner, both by the officers of the boat and the passengers, that \$200 was soon collected, and the whole amount of the German's loss was in a fair way of being made